1:Gabb N-5 (1873-1874) 1876
SA19 Talamanca SA19

to a stranger except when spoken to, and then reply in as few words as possible and with apparent bashfulness. 291

For ornaments, all wear necklaces. The favorite ones are made of teeth, of which those of the tiger are most highly prized. Only the canine teeth are used. Small strings are sometimes made of monkey, coon, or other teeth, but are not much thought of. I have seen one of these made of five strings of tiger teeth, gradually diminishing in size, and covering the entire breast of the wearer. The women rarely, almost never, wear these. If they wear teeth, they are of some very small animal. In place of them, they use great quantities of glass beads. I have seen fully three pounds of beads around the neck of one old woman, and she was the envy of all her friends and neighbors. Even little girls are often so loaded down that the weight must be irksome to them. Money is often worn by the women. On one occasion I paid a man six dollars, all in Costa Rican quarters, for his month's work. After a few days I went to his house and saw the entire sum strung on his wife's neck. Shells are also sometimes, though rarely used. The men sometimes carry, suspended from the necklace, the shell of a small species of *murex*, with the varices ground off and a hole drilled in it to make a whistle. These are bought in Terraba, and are highly prized. 301 [237]

The men sometimes wear head dresses made of feathers. The most highly prized are the white downy feathers from under the tail of the large eagle. Others are made from chicken feathers, or are worked in rows of blue, red, black, yellow, &c., from the plumage of small birds. I have seen one head-dress made of the long hair from the tail of the great ant-eater, in the place of feathers. The feathers are secured vertically to a tape and extend laterally so as to reach from temple to temple, curling over forward at the top, the tape being tied behind, so as to keep the hair in place. 237 301

Painting is somewhat in vogue, to assist in the adornment of the person, but is not confined to either sex. The commonest manner is to color each cheek with a square or parallelogram, about an inch across, either solid or made up of bars. This is done with the dark reddish-brown sap of a certain vine, and the pattern resists wear and tear, and water for a week or more. Anatto is also used, but more rarely, and is applied in bars or stripes to the face, according to the skill or taste of the artist. Besides, a hideous indigo-blue stain from a fruit, is sometimes smeared on the face or body, but even savage taste does not seem to approve of this, since it is very unusual. 302 386

Formerly the Tiribis tattooed small patterns on their faces or arms; but the younger people have not kept up the custom, and the Bri-bris and Cabecars say they never did it. The chiefs on great occasions wear gold ornaments, similar to those now found in the *Huacas*, or graves of Chiriqui. Whether these have been recovered from some of these graves, or whether they have been handed down from time immemorial is not known. There are but four or five in the tribe, and two of these belong 304 301 622

2;Skinner E-5 (1917) 1920
SA19 Talamanca SA19
Bribri

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Gabb observed facial paintings applied by both sexes, but none were seen by the writer. He refers to designs made with the reddish-brown sap of a vine, the commoner designs being squares or parallelograms, about an inch across, on each cheek. These figures were either solid or made up of bars. Another pigment, called annato, was drawn in stripes or bars on the face, or an indigo fruit juice was smeared on the face and body. Tattooing is unknown. 302 [386] [531] [386] [304]

5:Urcullu M-5 (1763) 1913
SA19 Talamanca SA19

There are seven tribes of those heathens who are known as 101 *Talamancas;* the first is that of the same name, which embraces 131 two others called *Cabécara* and *Biceyta;* the second is called *Térraba;* the third, *Thórar,* on account of living upon an island of that name on the coast of the North Sea;[11] the fourth is named *Chanquen;* the fifth is called *Zegua;* the sixth, *Thoraxque,* and the seventh, *Guaymi.* Of these the last three are in the districts of the Kingdom of *Tierra Firme,* and the first four in this district of *Guatemala.*[12]

721 The Indians of all these tribes are generally brave and warlike; [411] for their most common exercise is to go about with bows and spears practicing for their wars, which they are generally engaged in with each other for the purpose of enslaving the men and carrying off the women. The sport and diversion of the boys is [868] to shoot arrows and throw spears and they thus become very [857] skilfull in the handling of them.

All the men of these tribes go entirely naked, only the *Tala-* 291 *mancas* covering their private parts with girdles. The women all wear the girdle down to the knee, or use a blanket, which they [286] weave from cotton or with *mastate* (a bark fibre) which they get by cutting trees.

● 304 The greatest sport of these barbarians is to paint themselves [302] black over the whole of their bodies, which they do with the greatest hardiness, allowing themselves to be scarified by the experts whom they have among them, and over the bleeding places they put *copal,*[13] which makes them swell up, and some even die by being cut in delicate parts, such as the face, neck and elsewhere. When they kill an enemy in war, they make a 304 hole with a peg of strong wood and they drill the cartilage of the 554 nose, as well as the lower lip; and when they have opened these two holes they put in each one of them a little bone like a cigar-

[11] The island of *Tójar* or Island of *Colón.*

[12] The enumeration which Padre Urcullu made was not strictly correct, [114] inasmuch as the *Zeguas, Thoraxques* or *Doraxques* and *Guaymies* lived wholly or in part, like the *Guaymies,* in the territory of *Costa Rica;* but it will be noted that besides, according to his statement, the Island of *Colón,* and consequently the *Bay of Almirante* belonged to *Costa Rica.* M. M. P.

[13] *Protium copal.*

5:Urcullu M-5 (1763) 1913
SA19 Talamanca SA19

ette.. These two bones are for the first death, and the others they get afterwards they keep on drilling the lower lip, into which they put two or more bones. They also bore the ears roundabout and in the holes they stick straws, like a large span set round with colored feathers; and all this is to show off their courage and excite fear. 304 554

The strangest thing in the mountain region of *Talamanca* is that the Indians of the *Zegua* tribe, who are upon the islands and shores of the North Sea, all or nearly all of them have a tail more than a third of a yard long; and doubtless on account of this monstrosity they do not mingle with the other tribes, but are only to be met with on the Island of *Thóxar*, whither the other tribes go to trade for cacao, the yield of which is there very good in quality and abundant. This island is very fertile and abounds in fruit, such as plantains and pineapples, etc., but as I am informed it is already deserted on account of the repeated invasions which have been made by the *Zambos* and *Mosquitos* in league with the English, who carry away the people to sell the men in *Jamaica* and making use of the women. The few that are left have withdrawn into the hills, where they have their settlements or *palenques*. * * * 142 [438] 166 648

As regards the number of the gentile Indians, living among those mountain regions of *Talamanca*, all that is known is that they are very numerous, as shown by the parts which have been subjected and the accounts of the Indians themselves, covering the lands they occupy. 161

As regards the work that has been done in those Missions it is to be noted that those tribes, if not all at least the three that are embraced under the name of *Thalamancas*, were conquered and paid their tribute generally in little nuggets of gold, of which there are records in the archives of the said city of *Cartago*. And in this College there is a copy of a document, from which it appears that in that province there was a city of Spaniards by the name of *"Santiago de Thalamanca,"* with its fort of *San Ildefonso*, but that the Indians rebelled and killed a great many people and they burned the city and destroyed everything. The city was founded on what they called the plains of *Thalamanca*, on the 175 648